## In the Claims:

Please cancel claim 5, amend claims 8 and 16, and add new claims 30-34 as is indicated below.

1. (Previously Presented) A chimeric live, infectious, attenuated virus, comprising:
a yellow fever virus in which the nucleotide sequence encoding a prM-E protein is either
deleted, truncated, or mutated so that functional yellow fever virus prM-E protein is not

expressed, and

integrated into the genome of said yellow fever virus, a nucleotide sequence encoding a prM-E protein of a second, different flavivirus, so that said prM-E protein of said second flavivirus is expressed, wherein the capsid protein of said chimeric virus is from yellow fever virus.

- 2. (Original) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said second flavivirus is a Japanese Encephalitis (JE) virus.
  - 3-5. (Canceled).
- 6. (Original) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the prM-E protein of said second, different flavivirus replaces the nucleotide sequence encoding the prM-E protein of said yellow fever virus.

- 7. (Original) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding said prM-E protein of said second, different flavivirus comprises a mutation that prevents prM cleavage to produce M protein.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein the NS2B-3 protease recognition site and the signal sequences and cleavage sites at the C/prM and E/NS1 junctions are maintained in construction of said chimeric virus flavivirus.
- 9. (Previously Presented) A method of preventing or treating Japanese encephalitis virus infection in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a chimeric, live, infectious, attenuated virus comprising:

a yellow fever virus in which the nucleotide sequence encoding a prM-É protein is either deleted, truncated, or mutated so that functional yellow fever virus prM-E protein is not expressed, and

prM-E protein of Japanese encephalitis virus strain SA-14-14-2 or Japanese encephalitis virus strain Nakayama, wherein the capsid protein of said chimeric virus is from yellow fever virus.

10-13. (Canceled).

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the prM-E protein of said Japanese encephalitis virus replaces the nucleotide sequence

encoding the prM-E protein of said yellow fever virus.

- 15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding said prM-E protein of said Japanese encephalitis virus comprises a mutation that prevents prM cleavage to produce M protein.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 9, wherein the NS2B-3 protease recognition site and the signal sequences and cleavage sites at the C/prM and E/NS1 junctions are maintained in construction of said chimeric virus flavivirus.

17-29. (Canceled).

- 30. (New) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said second flavivirus is a Murray Valley Encephalitis virus.
- 31. (New) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said second flavivirus is a St. Louis Encephalitis virus.
- 32. (New) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said second flavivirus is a West Nile virus.

- 33. (New) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein said second flavivirus is a Tick-borne Encephalitis virus.
- 34. (New) The chimeric virus of claim 1, wherein the signal sequence at the C/prM junction is maintained in construction of said chimeric virus.